



# THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 5

## WILSON, SONS & CO.

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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

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*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
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The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,  
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Quickest dispatch given to Steamers and sailing vessels.

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The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 26,000 locomotives and 390,000 cars.

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of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee  
for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be  
required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves in  
order of admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment  
of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee  
for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be  
required.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the  
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Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

DR. BANDEIRA..... No. 75 Rua 1.<sup>a</sup> de Março.

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The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning  
and 5 to 7 in the evening for patients and from 3 p. m.  
to 6 p. m. for the nursing staff.

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A nice set of rustic furniture for garden or summer-house.  
Contains thirteen pieces: 3 tables, 1 sofa, 1 rocking-chair,  
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Can be seen at No. 96, Rua da Assembleia.

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TO LET:—Nice rooms, with sea-bath at the door, in a  
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## Official Directory

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BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity  
(opposite Casa do Hotel). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H.  
PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 45, Rua  
Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N. 1, Rua Vis-  
conde de Itaboraity (opposite Casa do Hotel). WILLIAM  
G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morn-  
ing service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service  
during cool season according to notice. Holy communion  
after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and  
on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning ser-  
vice, or at other times by special arrangement.

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Rua das Laranjeiras.

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Cafete. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lectures  
services Thursdays, 7.30 p.m. Portuguese  
services: at 10 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sun-  
days, 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays—Rua Riochido N. 108,  
30 m. Rua Theophylus—E. A. THILLY and JOSÉ DA  
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F. Carlos, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev  
A. J. MELLO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 14 Travessa da Barreira.  
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7  
p.m.; Sundays and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

HAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25.  
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and  
7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

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de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese  
on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11  
a.m. Ritual class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5  
afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.15 p.m. on Wednesdays.  
Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

## Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Elsener, German Physi-  
cian. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours  
from 11 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Ed. Chaput Prevost, professor of Histology, espe-  
cially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine;  
Office: 25, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p.m. Resi-  
dence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96  
Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-  
ENCY.—Rua Sec. de S. Antonio No. 71.—On sale, the  
Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,  
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JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING  
ROOM.—113, Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to  
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RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Read and Reading Room—  
35, Rua da Saude, 1st floor; HENRY BRANDERTH, Mis-  
sioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of  
bed-fell clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission  
on at No. 35, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

## WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Peruvian congress closed its sessions on  
the 25th.

—The Western Courier of Valparaiso has been  
suspended for lack of support.

—The Chilean government has decided to es-  
tablish a coal depot at Punta Arenas, Straits of  
Magellan.

—A Santiago telegram of the 23rd inst. says that  
the Chilean press is decidedly favorable to the idea  
of recognizing the Cuban insurgents as belliger-  
ents.

—The Chilean navy is practising evolutions,  
but at the same time the Chilean press sees some-  
thing aggressive in the Argentine navy doing the  
same thing.

—The Chilean press is resenting the continued  
belligerent tone of the Argentine *La Prensa*. The  
latter is apparently determined to foment trouble  
between the two countries.

—A Santiago telegram of the 25th inst. states  
that the Chilean government has succeeded in  
obtaining on favorable terms through the house  
of Rothschild & Sons a loan of £2,000,000.

—A Santiago telegram of the 24th inst. says that  
General Körner has been visiting the Andes region to  
see what strategic points should be fortified, in  
order to place the country in a good state of de-  
fence.

—A Santiago telegram of the 27th inst. says the  
Chilean government has resolved to send several  
officers to Austria to study the military system  
and organization of the Austro-Hungarian army, for  
the purpose of introducing such improvements into  
Chile as may be considered valuable.

—The Chilean papers are becoming very indig-  
nant over the warlike preparations of the Argen-  
tines. They consider that such enormous arma-  
ments are unnecessary for a nation at peace with  
all her neighbors. It is singular how quickly we  
can see such a wrong—when it is committed by a  
neighbor? When Körner was in Europe buying  
arms and munitions, the Chilean press saw no  
harm in it at all, even when the Argentines com-  
plained.

## FRANCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

The British colony of this city was deeply  
surprised and affected on the 23rd by news of the  
death at sea on the 20th of Prince Henry of Bat-  
tenberg, who, as is well known, was married to  
Princess Beatrice, the youngest daughter of Her  
Majesty Queen Victoria.

We hear that on receipt of the sad news the  
British minister at once telegraphed in the name  
of Her Majesty's servants and the British com-  
munity at Rio de Janeiro, tendering their heartfelt  
condolence with Her Majesty the Queen, Princess  
Beatrice and the royal family, and that a few  
hours afterwards he received a message expressing  
the Queen's and Princess Beatrice's thanks for the  
sympathy shown in their bereavement.

The flags were kept at half mast for three days  
at the British consulate-general, at the consulates  
of other nationalities and at the offices of the lead-  
ing British commercial firms in this city, as also  
on the British ships lying in the harbor.

## DINING IN PALESTINE.

A man just back from the Holy Land tells a  
very interesting story of dining in Palestine. A  
very large circular tray of tinned copper, placed  
on a conical wooden stool about a foot high, served  
as a table. In the centre of this stood another  
tray, with a mountain of plump composed of rice  
boiled and buttered, with small pieces of meat  
strewn through and upon it. This was the chief  
dish though there were other smaller dishes, but  
meat and vegetable. Ten persons sat around the  
table, or rather, squatted upon the carpet, with  
their knees drawn up close to their bodies. Each  
had before him a plate of tinned copper and a  
wooden spoon, which some used without the plate.  
Most, however, preferred to use the fingers of the  
left hand, several dipping their hands together  
into the dish, as the disciples did at the last supper.  
As soon as any one had finished he rose and went  
into another room to have water poured over his  
hands to wash them, and the vacant place at the  
table was instantly filled by a new comer. The  
bread was laid on the mat under the tray, so as to  
be easily reached, and a jar of water, the only  
beverage used during the meal, stood within reach.  
Besides rice, stews of beans or cracked wheat,  
with thick soup or sauce poured over them in the  
central bowl, are also in fashion. Spoons, though  
sometimes provided, are often wanting—pieces of  
this bread, dumbled, serving instead. Knives and  
forks are unknown; and there is no special  
dining room, there is no furniture suited for one.  
Hence, tables and chairs are never seen. So far,  
indeed, are Orientals from thinking it strange to  
dip their fingers into the common dish that it is a  
special act of politeness to grasp it for the  
visitor and lay nice morsels before him, or even  
insist upon putting them into his mouth.

## VITAL STATISTICS OF BARBADOS.

The vital statistics of Barbados reveal the  
alarming facts that while the death rate in the  
island has for many years been steadily advancing,  
the population has been increasing at the annually  
rapid rate of nearly 10 per cent. per annum. In  
the decade of 1861 to 1870 the death rate was no  
higher than 21.54—a state of things comparing  
favorably with many English towns not accounted  
unhealthy; but in the year 1894 it attained to  
34.30. As usual, the mortality has been princi-  
pally among the children and the aged. In St.  
Philips it is even reported that two-thirds of the  
deaths are those of infants. The chief cause  
appears to be the declining prosperity of the island  
in accordance with the Malthusian law. Mr. Le  
Hunte, the colonial secretary, expresses the  
opinion that had it not been for the prelatively  
low prices of flour and breadstuffs this year, the  
result of disease and death would have been even  
more marked among the great labouring population.  
To what does this point, he asks, but the natural  
result of a struggle for existence in an over-  
crowded and ever over-crowding population?

"It does not mean," he continues, "that Bar-  
bados is getting less healthy, or that there is any  
fear of its losing its reputation for being the  
healthiest of her Majesty's tropical possessions,  
and even of its being able to bear comparison with  
any other place in this respect. It means that  
nature is exerting herself in a very unmistakable  
way; that the fight for life is getting sharper, and  
that when hard times come, and their shadow is  
at our doors, the difficulties will become accen-  
tuated."—*London Daily News*.

From The National Review.

## SUBSIDIES TO THE FRENCH PRESS.

The amount distributed in the form of subsidies  
by the Panama canal among the French press,  
that of Paris taking the lion's share, has commonly  
been estimated, in the absence of precise informa-  
tion, at 25,000,000 francs. The sums paid to  
individual newspapers have been published, and  
range from 50,000 to 300,000 francs, more or  
less, the amount given often depending rather on  
the vivacity and tenacity of the claimant than on  
the influence of the organ he represented. When  
the Panama scandal was undergoing investigation  
by a parliamentary committee, a well-known  
editor, being asked if he had received money from  
the company, replied that he had, and added  
laughingly, "I have the right to sell my publicity,  
would I not?" Nowhere outside of France would a  
newspaper editor so lightly assume the right to  
sell his opinions under the name of publicity,  
especially when a national enterprise was involved  
for the support of which patriotism should have  
been a sufficient motive. The relations of the  
press to Panama have never been fully elucidated,  
judges and witnesses at the trial tacitly agreeing  
to leave this phase of the case in obscurity, and  
the newspapers having their own reasons for keep-  
ing silence. If Charles de Lesseps had desired,  
he might have made some important revelations.  
In any event, the press, by its indiscriminate praise  
of the project, evoked an enthusiasm that led to his  
first illusory successes, and must be regarded as  
the chief cause of the final catastrophe.

The newspapers that are simply established to  
make a living are naturally not scrupulous regard-  
ing the means. The puff of individuals and mer-  
chantise in the news columns of a newspaper are  
the most excusable form of this sort of "publicity."  
The sale of an editor's opinion to a national en-  
terprise, or of his silence in regard to an estab-  
lishment whose only aim is the impoverishment  
and demoralization of the public, is of extremely  
doubtful morality. The same may be said of  
another form of exploitation, not of individuals,  
but of an idea—list of inviolability—which has  
long furnished abundant material to the lunatic,  
and the writer of romance. It is only necessary  
to mention one novelist, Zola, who labored in-  
tensely in this field, till the desire to become an  
academician caused him to turn his attention to  
cleaner subjects, and even to themes that had an  
air of sanctity. The humorous weeklies that  
have for many years found it impossible to live  
without rendering virtue contemptible and exalt-  
ing vice directly or indirectly, have of late years  
sunk still lower, and are now filled with indecent  
engravings that would not be tolerated elsewhere,  
either by press, public, or judicial authority.

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 Realized do..... " 900,000  
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**KAFFA COFFEE.**

When we are enjoying a fragrant cup of coffee it is pleasant to reflect, says a foreign newspaper, that there is one country, though only one, where the coffee plant grows and flourishes without cultivation. This country—according to an Italian traveler—is Kaffa, in South Africa, from which town, it is surmised, the plant took its name. "I affirm what I have seen," says this traveler, "namely, that Kaffa is the only country in the world where coffee grows spontaneously, comes to maturity and produces perfect fruit without any cultivation at all." At the present day, he continues, there is not a house in Kaffa which does not possess a piece of ground planted with coffee, and he himself, during his two years' stay in the place, had about three thousand plants in the ground; but that which grows spontaneously in the woods, producing without artificial means, was always esteemed the best. And, in fact, rich people, in order to have good and fresh coffee every morning, keep a piece of ground apart in their farms planted thickly with the forest trees, beneath which the plant thrives and bears better and more aromatic fruit than when in the open. Here the berries are gathered daily for the family consumption. Another advantage mentioned with regard to forest-grown coffee is that it is never subject to any malady, whereas the other suffers from a variety of diseases. Again, the wild plant germinates in a fortnight, while the domestic one does so after several months only. It is usually believed that there are various species of the coffee plant. Our informant, however, is of opinion that there exists but one plant, which, nevertheless, according to the different methods of cultivation, undergoes a certain change. As, for example, in the wild and domestic plant; and, again, in that which is favored by climate and soil, and that which is not. Much also depends upon the cultivator. The same species growing wild produces small berries, which become double the size when cultivated. It is also impossible, we are reminded, that one harvest can produce nothing but fine full berries; consequently the bad and the good are mixed together for sale, or sold separately at different prices by the coffee merchants. The small unripe grains have neither taste, nor smell, nor form. An apparent variety in coffee is likewise produced, according to the time employed in and the manner of gathering the grains at harvest time. Coffee requires several months to come to maturity; in Kaffa ripe berries begin to appear in September, and are fit for gathering in November. Any small or unripe berries remaining are equally gathered and given to the servants or sent away for sale. The Arabians are reported to be the best coffee cultivators, because they know how to gather the grains at the most favorable moment, and take great care in sifting and cleansing them to send them in good condition to the markets. Consequently, our traveler maintains that the good reputation that Moka coffee has maintained is due solely to the care referred to, inasmuch as the products of this country do not differ in the least from that which is sown and cultivated in other parts.

What a pity it seems, then, that in a country where coffee comes to perfection in a wild state there should be neither roads nor means of transport by converting it into an article of commerce. These necessary aids to business are, however, wanting in Kaffa, it is said. Neither do they exist even for the interior of the African towns, or for the regions of the Oriental coast. Consequently the production is a source of little or no profit to the country, whereas it might be one of great gain to the inhabitants. The only purpose for which it is utilized is for domestic use, as everyone is accustomed to this beverage. If by chance the provision should not suffice for one family, it is easily made up for by a neighbor, in return for a measure of corn. The great ivory, musk and slave merchants purchase a certain quantity, but only sufficient for their journey, or for presents to their hosts en route, or to obtain a free passage over one of the frontiers—never for selling. Less important vendors, who pass through the country selling wax, coriander and other small wares, buy it for selling again, but in such limited quantities that no one in Kaffa cultivates and gathers in the berries in the hope of gaining anything by such transactions. And if, in time of war, even these small itinerant merchants fail to pass, the cultivators, not knowing what to do

with so much coffee in the house, do not trouble to gather the grains when ripe. Another authority on this subject, M. Massaja, confirms the above statements, and, basing his opinions on the traditions of the Kaffas and the Arabs of Moka and Jemen, says that this plant, which the greater part of botanists assert to be a native of Arabia, comes instead from Kaffa, whence it takes its name. "And this," he continues, "appears to me probable, as Kaffa and the adjacent territory are, as far as I know, the only places where coffee grows so spontaneously, and with such force of vegetation in the woods. And the plants which vegetate under the shade of the great forests are, according to the natives, of excellent quality, and not subject to any of the diseases which generally attack those which grow in the open country." "How far the assertion of the Kaffas is true," says this writer, "I cannot venture to say; it is a fact, however, that rich proprietors, in cultivating this shrub near their dwellings, always select the most shady spot; and if trees are scarce, they have them planted in a manner so as to form small forests."

There is not a house in Kaffa which is not surrounded by coffee woods or plantations, the products of which always surpass the quantity necessary for the family's consumption. When the coffee is fresh, the natives eat it fried with salt and butter, or make an infusion of it, as we do. The plant is propagated in two ways in Kaffa—by transplanting and sowing. In the former case, they generally wait for the rainy season. Then, proceeding to the forest, such plants as have taken growth from seeds fallen to the ground, vegetating to the detriment of the larger shrubs by robbing it of its nourishment, are taken up. Care is, however, taken not to loosen the earth adhering to the young roots, which are replanted in a free spot, in holes about twelve inches deep, so that not more than nine inches of the plant remain above ground, and in a slightly slanting position. The sowing of coffee takes place as soon as the ripe fruit is harvested, in ground freshly ploughed and well manured. After one or two years, the young plants are transported to a spot where they will remain till the time of production is finished. A little while after the transplanting or sowing, the Arabs take care to exterminate all weeds and useless growths. The Kaffas, however, do not trouble themselves about any weeds, except for the plants near their habitations, the result being that the weeds and parasites, increasing with all the force belonging to inter-tropical vegetation, often finish by suffocating the whole plantation. In Kaffa, as we are told, the coffee shrub reaches a height of from three to five yards. It begins to bear fruit, as in Arabia, about a year or two after transplanting, and three or four weeks after sowing. In the fifth or sixth year it attains to the maximum of production, and becomes sterile in the sixteenth or seventeenth year. In the Antilles, or in Venezuela, the plant bears fruit till the thirtieth or fortieth year. It is probable, however, says our informant, that if the plants were pruned at the base they would bear fruit in Kaffa for another five or six years. Contrary to the former authority, already quoted, Mons. Massaja says that the berries of the wild plant are somewhat larger than those of the cultivated ones; sometimes the pod contains but one grain, which, being free to develop itself at pleasure, takes a form almost round, and is called Moka by the coast merchants from the resemblance it bears to the coffee of Jemen. In Kaffa and the adjacent country the coffee selected for the consumption of the great dignitaries and the court is preserved for two or three years in a dry place, because the older it is the more coffee develops its aroma and strength. That which is destined for commerce is sold before it is quite dry.—Exchange.

The United States secretary of war asks Congress to further increase the army by 5,000 men making a total of 35,000 officers, and enlisted men. The last Congress raised the army from 26,000 to 30,000 and there are at present 25,700 enlisted men in the ranks. There are but thirty-five officers detailed for duty at Washington, the capital and army headquarters. How strange it would seem if there were but thirty-five Argentine officers detailed for duty in the city of Buenos Aires, there are so many here now that in walking a few squares in any of the principal streets in the centre one meets numbers of them, and all in uniform.—Buenos Aires Herald.

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**TRINIDAD ISLAND.**

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALERTE".

It is possible that these beans were  
originally planted here by the settlers,  
and have since spread over all the downs  
between this and Southwest Bay; for they  
are not to be found on the other side of the  
island.The huts of which the rough walls of  
unhewn stone alone remain, are built in  
terraces one above the other on the hill-  
side. A great deal of labor was evidently  
expended in the construction of these  
terraces, and of the roads leading to them,  
and quantities of stones had been piled up  
in order to obtain a level surface. This  
must have been a picturesque little village  
in its day—whenever that day was—for,  
though I have searched diligently, I can  
find no record to show at what period  
Trinidad was used as a penal settlement  
by the Portuguese. Amasa Delano, writ-  
ing of his visit to the island in 1803, speaks  
of a "beach above which the Portuguese  
once had a settlement"; and a still older  
narrative alludes to a Portuguese penal  
settlement here as a thing of the long past.  
Halley, who was here in 1700, took Trinid-  
ad in the name of the king of England—  
as I have already mentioned—and he says  
nothing of such a settlement.Near the huts we found places where the  
soil had been cleared of stones, for pur-  
poses of cultivation, and there were several  
walled-in enclosures.We saw a good deal of broken pottery  
and tiles lying about, not such as we had  
discovered in South-west Bay, of Oriental  
manufacture, but of a very rough descrip-  
tion, probably home-made. For, on the  
top of a hill overlooking our ravine, we  
came across a hole that had evidently been  
dug for the purpose of extracting a sort  
of clay that is there, and there were signs  
of fire near it, and many fragments of  
earthenware, so we conjectured that we  
were looking at all that remained of the  
ancient Trinidad pottery-works.We did not return to South-west Bay by  
the Sugarloaf Col, but by another route,  
which the shore-party had discovered in  
the course of a previous Sunday's tour of  
exploration. This lay over the gap in the  
downs at the back of our bay. It is indi-  
cated in the plan, and presents no difficul-  
ties; but the soft soil and tangled vegeta-  
tion make the climb a rather laborious  
one.I remained on shore for a fortnight,  
during which the weather was fine, though  
a slight shower generally fell in the  
morning.We had still a large supply of stores,  
both on shore and on board, but there was  
one article of food which we were con-  
suming in much larger quantities than had  
been anticipated—the necessary oatmeal—  
and it was now found that but very little  
of it was left. It was, therefore, decided  
that I should sail to Bahia—our nearest  
market town—with the yacht, and procure  
some more.A voyage of 1,400 miles in order to pur-  
chase a little oatmeal sounds like a rather  
large order; but, as a matter of fact, it  
was more comfortable to be under weigh  
than to lie at anchor where we were, ex-  
posed to the ocean swell. So we did not  
look upon the journey as a troublesome  
duty.My crew was to consist of Pollock and  
the three white sailors.I put Ted Milner, the boatswain, on  
Pollock's watch, and took Arthur Cotton  
on mine. John Wright did the cooking  
and kept no watch, though he was always  
ready to lend a hand if necessary.On Sunday, December 29, the whale-boat  
went off to the yacht for another load of  
stores, so that there might be an ample  
supply on the island during the absence of  
the vessel; for it was not possible to fore-  
see how long we should be away.[Mr. Knight's description of his trip to Bahia  
for supplies is omitted, as it has no direct bear-  
ing on his Trinidad experiences.]I did not wish to remain at Bahia one  
moment longer than was necessary; but I  
thought it would be well, as we were here,  
to fill up our water-tanks. But it happenedto be another *festa* this day, and the water  
boat could not come off. So we had to  
wait till the following day, January 21,  
when the water was put on board of us,  
and in the afternoon we got under weigh.It was blowing hard on the day of our  
departure from Bahia, and we sailed down  
the bay under mizzen and head sails, so  
as to see what it was like outside before  
hoisting our mainsail.We had better luck now than during our  
previous attempt at reaching Trindad,  
for the wind, instead of being right ahead  
from the south-east, kept shifting back-  
wards and forwards between north and  
east, so that we could always lay our course  
on the port tack, and could often do so  
with our sheet well off. But the wind was  
squally and uncertain, and for much of the  
time the sea was rough so that we were  
eight days reaching the island.At dawn on January 29 we sighted Trinid-  
ad, right ahead, and in the afternoon we  
were about two miles off, opposite to the  
Ninipin rock. It was blowing hard from  
the eastward, and the sea was, I think,  
running higher than on any occasion since  
we left Southampton. The surf on the  
island was far heavier than we had ever  
seen it before, and was breaking on every  
portion of the coast with great fury.We now ran before the wind toward  
South-west Bay, and the squalls that occa-  
sionally swept down the ravines were so  
fierce that we sailed with foresail down  
and the tack of our reefed mainsail tried  
well up. We saw that the seas were  
dashing completely over the pier, and  
sending great fountains of spray high  
into the air. When we opened out South-  
west Bay the scene before us was terribly  
grand. Huge green rollers, with plumes  
of snowy spray, were breaking on the  
sandy beach; and the waves were dashing  
up the sides of Noah's Ark and the Sugar-  
loaf to an immense height, the cliffs being  
wet with spray quite 200 feet up. The  
loud roaring of the seas was echoed by  
the mountains, and the frequent squalls  
whistled and howled frightfully among  
the crags, so that even the wild sea-birds  
were alarmed at the commotion of the  
elements; for they had risen in multitudes  
from all the rocks around the bay, and  
were flying hither and thither in a scared  
fashion, while their melancholy cries  
added to the weirdness of the general  
effect.And once more we saw before us, high  
above the sea-foam, our little camp, with  
its three tents, and the whale-boat hauled  
up on the sands not far off, with its white  
canvas cover stretched over it, but we  
were surprised to see no men about: the  
camp appeared to be deserted.It was, obviously, impossible for the  
shore-party to launch the boat with so  
high a sea running, neither could we  
approach within signalling distance of  
the beach; so that there was no chance of  
our being able to communicate with our  
friends for the present. I also saw that it  
would be highly imprudent, if not impos-  
sible, to come to an anchor off the cascade  
with the yacht. There was to be no  
harbor for us just yet, and the only thing  
to be done was to put to sea and heave to  
until the weather improved.We did not anticipate that we should  
have to wait long for this improvement;  
but, as it turned out, we had to remain  
hove to for eight days, before the state of  
the sea permitted the boat to come off to  
us, during which time the bananas, pump-  
kins, and other luxuries of the sort which  
we had brought from Bahia for the work-  
ing-party, began to spoil, and we had to  
eat them ourselves to save them; so that,  
when at last the men boarded us, we had  
but little left for them of the fresh fruit  
and vegetables which were so grateful to  
them, though of oatmeal and other pro-  
visions there was an ample store.We soon discovered that it was much  
better in every way for the yacht to be  
hove to than to be lying at anchor off  
Trinidad. To strain at her chain in an  
ocean swell must be injurious even to such  
a strong vessel as the *Alerte* is; and,  
as I have said, we did pull one hawsepipe  
nearly out of her on the occasion that the  
chain got foul of the rocks at the bottom,  
thus giving her a short nip. Even in fine



weather we experienced a lot of wear and tear; for the yacht used to swing first in one direction, then in another, as the various flaws of wind struck her, so that the chain was constantly getting round her stern, and we found that a large piece of her copper had been worn away in this manner just below the water-line.

Had I fully realized before, the great advantages of heaving to, I do not think I should have ever let go my anchor at all here; but, in that case, I should have been compelled to remain on board all the while, and would not have had my fortnight's stay in camp. To remain here to off this lee side of the island is a very easy matter. Our method was to sail out to sea from South-west Bay until we had got out of the baffling local squalls into the steady breeze, and then we hove to under reefed mainsail, small jib with sheet to windward, and helm lashed. The yacht then looked after herself; and, as the wind was always more or less off shore and the current was setting to the south, she would drift away about twelve miles in the night towards the open sea, always remaining right opposite our bay, so that those on shore could see us at daybreak. We divided ourselves into three watches at night, one man being sufficient for a watch, for he never had anything to do but look out for the passing vessels. Hove to as we were under such short canvas the fiercest squall we ever encountered had no effect on the vessel, and she was in every way comfortable.

In the morning we would hoist foresail and tack towards South-west Bay, so as to attempt communication with the shore; if that were impossible, we hove to once more, to drift slowly seawards; and we repeated this process several times in the course of a day, before we finally sailed out for our night's rest on the bosom of the ocean.

We could sail into South-west Bay until we were abreast of the Sugarloaf, but no further; we were then at least a mile and a quarter from the camp, and it was difficult to read the signals of the shore-party at that distance, as the flags they had with them were of a small size.

To have approached nearer than this would have been a very risky proceeding; for, though we might have succeeded in getting some way further in, and out again, with safety, time after time, the day would most assuredly have come when a serious accident would have happened. For, as soon as the yacht had sailed across the line connecting the two extreme points of the bay, the high cliffs diverted the wind so that it was only felt occasionally, and then in short squalls, from various directions; and between these baffling squalls were long spells of calm, during which the vessel would drift helplessly before the swell towards the surf under the cliffs, or would be carried by the southerly current towards the lava reefs off South Point, in both cases at imminent risk of destruction. And even when the squalls did come down to render assistance, they shifted so suddenly that the sails were taken aback two or three times in as many minutes, so that all way was lost, or even stern way was got on the vessel, and one lost control over her at a critical moment.

The *Alerte* sailed into that bay a great many times without mishap; but there were anxious moments now and then, and I was always glad to escape out of this treacherous trap to the open sea, clear of the rocks and squalls, with deep water round, and a comparatively steady wind to help me.

We remained thus, standing off and on, and hove to, during the rest of our stay at Trinidad. Our anchor was never let go here again. We had been lucky with our weather when we first arrived at the island, and had successfully landed our working-party and stores, and our whale-boat had been beached in South-west Bay a good many times, without serious accident, though very seldom without risk. But now all this was changed. High seas and squally weather were the rule during the eighteen days we remained here; for the first eight days, as I have said, we

were unable to hold communication with the shore; and, after that, there were but few occasions on which we could beach the boat, and then this feat was generally attended by a capsize, loss of property, and risk of life. But, fortunately, as will be seen, the two days preceding our final departure from the islet were fine, and we were thus enabled to carry off our tents and other stores. Had it not been for this short spell of calm, we should have probably been compelled to leave behind everything we possessed.

The fine season here is in the southern summer—our winter. In winter—especially in the months of June, July and August—landing on Trinidad is almost always impossible. Strong winds and heavy rains then prevail, while the seas run high. It is possible that the fine weather was now beginning to break up, and that when we sailed from the island—February 15—the stormy autumn season was setting in.

The ship's log for this period presents a monotonous repetition of vain attempts at boating, as the following short record of proceedings for the first eight days will show. It will be remembered that we arrived off the island and hove to on the evening of January 29.

**January 30.**—Sailed into South-west Bay after breakfast. Though we saw the camp standing as we had left it, could not perceive any men, neither had we done so on the previous day. Wonder if, for some reason or other, the shore-party had left the island, and been carried away by a passing vessel? Drift out of bay and heave to. In afternoon sail into bay again. This time are glad to see all the men walking down to the beach. We signal for news. They reply "All well," and "Too rough for boating." We signal that we have brought them some letters from Bahia. When outside bay heave to for night.

**January 31.**—At dawn ten miles off island. Tack towards island. Sea high; squally. Sail into bay. No signals from shore. We conclude it is too rough for boating and that the men are at work in the ravine. In afternoon sail again into bay. No signals. Heave to for night, as before.

**February 1.**—Sail into bay in morning. See men on shore taking the cover off whale-boat, as if with the intention of coming off. They drag her down to the edge of the sea. We cannot now distinguish them, so cannot tell whether they have launched the boat or not, or whether they have capsized, or what may have happened. All is hidden from us for some time; then we see them hauling the boat up the beach again. They have evidently abandoned the attempt as too dangerous. Very squally. While hove to, drive a long way from island. In evening, sail towards bay again, and heave to for night.

(To be continued.)

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The Argentine government has ordered from Yarrow & Co. four torpedo-catchers at the *Sobot* type.

—The Argentine congress has voted a monthly subvention of \$13,200 to a children's hospital in Buenos Aires.

—It is said that the new Argentine minister, Sr. Porcella, will embark for Rio de Janeiro about the middle of February.

—There were 2,282 passengers and 13,581 immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires in December. Of the immigrants 8,398 were Italians.

—Great dissatisfaction with the intendant (mayor) of Buenos Aires is prevalent in that city. He is accused of incapacity and neglect of duties.

—The stevedores' strike in Buenos Aires was settled on the 14th, the strikers accepting 48 a day and 68 on holidays. They had demanded 58 a day.

—A Rosario judge has lately made himself notorious by challenging a man to fight a duel with him. Such judges can easily be spared from the bench.

—President Urribarré is expected to return to Buenos Aires on Saturday when he will reassume the presidency. His health is said to be completely re-established.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 24th says that General Capdevilla is studying a scheme for fortifying the Patagonian coast down to Tierra del Fuego. It is a splendid idea. It will keep the wind off the Indians and keep the ostriches from running off into the water.

—It is reported that Chilian spies have been arrested at Bahia Blanca, where a naval station is talked of. The children are playing with fire in a reckless manner.

—The Spanish minister at Buenos Aires has protested against Cuban manifestations and the Argentine foreign minister has undertaken to impede street demonstrations.

—In Buenos Aires last year the births numbered 26,720 and the deaths 14,969. Assuming the population to be 650,000, which is probably an over-estimate, the death rate was 23 per thousand.

—The wheat tax in Argentina amounts to over a million and a half of dollars, and the national product has become so poor and so reduced in quantity that it is a disgrace to the country.

—There was a meeting in Buenos Aires on the 23rd to express sympathy with the cause of Cuban independence. The Spaniards attended also, and there was a row, several arrests being made.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 25th says the Argentine government has just purchased 13,000 fathoms in Europe. A corps of naval militia, to increase the effective strength of the navy, is also under consideration.

—The principal exports during 1895 comprised—1,046,000 tons wheat, 804,509 tons maize, 225,249 tons linseed, 131,171 tons and 129,493 hales wool, 1,177,308 bags flour, 3,693,366 hides, 455,171 bales of hay, 1,968,249 frozen wethers, 125,838 live steers, 477,121 live sheep.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The exports from Rosario last year included 538,522 tons of wheat, 90,779 tons of linseed, 54,726 tons of maize, 9,407 tons of flour, 438,652 bales of hay, 754,556 dry hides, 64,987 salted hides, and 17,638 bags of wool. Of these Brazil took 39,079 tons of wheat, 3,936 tons of maize, 8,595 tons of flour, and 424,992 hales of hay.

—The papers in Buenos Aires of the 16th had it that the editor of the *Journal de Commercio* had claimed protection from the president of the state against a threatened attack on his printing establishment. This shows how news is garbled. It was the editor of the *Comercio de S. Paulo* who claimed the said protection. The *Journal* has not been threatened.

—Congress has voted for the coming year two hundred thousand dollars for the establishment of practical schools of agriculture in the capital and in all the provinces. Such schools have long been wanted, and if properly governed should give great results.—*Sport and Pastime*. But what are you going to do with an agricultural school in the capital? Teach the Portenos *patio* gardening?

—The experimental trials of asphalt pavement in Buenos Aires have given the greatest satisfaction. The first cost and maintenance is much less than wood paving, and the streets are cleaner and better for driving and walking. The contractor, Mr. Sathpen, obtains his asphalt from Trinidad and holds the right of supplying it in Brazil also. Asphalt would be just the thing for the Ovaliver.

—Does not the minister of the interior know that gambling and prostitution pay a fixed sum for security from police interference? Does he not know that from these sources come the chief perquisites which make the police service desirable? Does the minister know that theatres and places of amusement have to set apart a fixed sum or consideration daily in order to be let alone—all this besides the front door let to be fixed by the police? If he does not know all this he is phenomenally ignorant of what is general knowledge.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—Our spightly Buenos Aires contemporary, *The Southern Cross*, has recently passed through two important crises—its 21st anniversary and a change of ownership. In both cases the issue was successful and pleasing. The *Cross* has assumed its majority with dignity and with early consciousness of the responsibility, and at once celebrated the event by giving the *Times* a bit of its mind. As for the change of ownership, Mr. Michael Disraeli retires, after many years' identification with the paper as editor and proprietor. He is succeeded by Mr. William Bullin, the genial assistant editor, who now becomes editor and proprietor—and in good time, we trust, capitalist as well. He is the "Che Buono" of the *Cross* and is already well known to the English-reading public on this coast.

—Sr. Agosta, the president of the committee of supplies, is at present occupied with the formation of three large depots for horses and mules for the army, one has already been commenced at the island of Choele-Choe at the Rio Negro, and another at the Cusihu Nacional in the province of Cordoba. The authorities have proved that it is more convenient to buy horses and mules from the breeders, and have them afterwards broken in by the regiments for which they are required than to breed them on government farms. Of the three hundred thousand dollars which the government voted for remounts, two-thirds have already been spent and a full complement of horses and mules has been made in every corps with a surplus of the animals which are intended to form the foundation stocks in the depots which we have just mentioned.—*Sport and Pastime*.

—The report of the committee of the chamber of deputies on the proposed home-tax on sugar and bounty on sugar exports, is unique, and if passed without alteration will be a merited blow on the sugar industry. The committee in its report has omitted to mention the 12 cents bounty, and limits the transaction to a home-tax of 4 cents per kilo on sugar manufactured, to be paid by the manufacturers into the Bank of the Nation, the proceeds of which are to be invested by the bank in the purchase of sugar for export, and the profits (it looks as if everything was to be profit!) to be applied to making public roads and bridges. No provision is made to increase the import duty on sugar to the extent of the home-tax; therefore the tax which is to be paid by the manufacturers will not be clapped on the sale price of sugar to consumers, owing to foreign sugar competition.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 10.

—We see that government is desirous of penning off the Argentine minister in London, Dr. L. Dominguez, and of passing the legation over to his son. Dr. Dominguez is now nearly 80 years of age. He has served this country long and well in London. Millions of Argentine money have passed through his hands without a single cent of it going astray or sticking to him. His son is in every way worthy of his father, and like a good successor to the high and responsible post.—*Southern Cross*.

—The total receipts of the internal tax office during 1895 was \$4,619.53 gold and \$9,181,285.05 m/n, as follows:

Banks \$4,619.53 gold, and	75,042.38 m/n.
Alcohol .....	\$5,435,026.51.
Matches .....	\$1,680,388.70.
Tobacco .....	\$1,623,382.04.
Double beer .....	\$415,207.90.
Single do. ....	\$12,360.51.
Wines .....	\$159,502.08.
Cards .....	\$1,000.00.
Interest .....	\$57,925.41.
Fines .....	\$11,231.01.

—Congress has a sweet tongue and seems to have sugar on the brain. The tax of 4 cents per kilo on Argentine sugar, about which we wrote some time ago, seemed to all the world to have died a natural death. It was supposed to have gone to sleep in the archives of Congress to be awakened on the coming of the kaleidos. But to the surprise and indignation of the public, the financial commission to whose consideration it had been relegated appeared on Wednesday with a voluminous report upon the measure. The report advises the adoption by Congress of the tax. The tax is then to be levied. When levied it is to be handed over to the Banco de la Nacion. The bank will then proceed to buy and export 25,000,000 kilos of sugar. Here you have a state bank turned by the stroke of the pen into a sugar dealer—a jobber in produce—a concern interested in cornering the market and gobbling up the very same money which it discounts. It is unique! It is *gambu* banking every time. The Germans are at the bottom of this. The representative of the sugar interest in Buenos Aires is, after all, not to be found on the bolsa, but on the other side of Plaza Victoria. There is a piper playing in the national congress and the hon-ables are dancing merrily! But who is paying for the music? We said when writing about this subject, before that these people were as mad as March hares. It is, unfortunately, much worse than that. The case is one of method madness—the most dangerous kind of lunacy known.—*Southern Cross*, Jan. 10.

—The Argentine government has engaged the services of an Italian military engineer, a noted specialist in coast defense. He is to furnish plans for the construction of a naval station at Bahia Blanca and also for the adequate fortification of that port. We hope he will set to work as soon as possible, and that the urgent need of a properly equipped central naval station will be taken in hand without delay. Bahia Blanca is not the best place for a naval station, but it is better than a place at all. It will give the Italian specialists many pains in the head before he works out the plan of defending it properly. But this is only another reason why the work should be begun immediately. In case of trouble with another power this country is not in a position to make a creditable naval mobilization. A naval mobilization made for the purpose of fighting is worse than useless unless it acts from a proper centre—a place where disabled ships can return to refit and get ready again to take the sea. This country has no such centre. If a naval battle occurred to-morrow in which Argentine ships were disabled, these ships, if successful in escaping to the shelter of one of our ports, would have to lie there useless until the end of the war. This has been said so often that it appears childish to repeat it; but what shall we say of the policy which misuses into new and enormously costly naval purchases without first settling energetically about preparing some place in which to attend to the many and critical requirements of a modern fleet?—*Southern Cross*, Jan. 10.

—The largest dairy in this country "La Martina," in Cañuelas, belongs to Mr. Mateo Casares and has three branches: one in Cañuelas, and the others in Trilán Suarez. One thousand three hundred kilos of butter are produced daily, part of this is consumed in the country and the rest abroad. The butter is equal to any made in the best English dairy at home. Argentine butter has now a firm place in London and Brazilian markets. The "Scandinavian Argentina" is another large establishment, and produces the large quantities in Jeppener, Garraera, and Gándara, on the Southern railway. The establishment has also factories in Altamirano, Adela and Genger. 2300 kilos of butter are produced daily, equal to 60 tons per month. Some of this is consumed here and the rest in England, Germany and Brazil. The company exported 152,861 kilos of butter to London from September 6th to December 31st. The company is preparing to set up further branches in other parts of the province of Buenos Aires and expects to be able to produce 6000 kilos a day by April next. A large property has been purchased by this company in Calle B. rera 1312, where the necessary preparations are being made to store 6000 boxes of butter, equal to about 160,000 kilos. Another important establishment is that of Mr. Botazzi, which has five branches, turning out 1000 kilos of butter per day. The butter industry was in a very low way during 1894, but now this state of affairs is changed by Mr. Frederick Stearn's firm, which now exports the greater part of Argentine butter, exporting no less than 400 tons during the latter days of 1895. Mr. Stearn has made contracts with La Martina, Scandinavia and other establishments for receiving the whole of the butter produced by them. The London firm of Ellis Kinsling & Co., 3,000,000 pounds of butter passing through their hands, England imports 150,000 tons of butter annually, which represents a sum of £16,000,000, equal to \$80,000,000 gold. Mr. Stearn expects to be able to export 120 tons of butter per month during the current year, increasing this to 300 tons a month next spring.—*Bolton Industrial*, Buenos Aires.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stocks, quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee prices and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 28th, 1896.

The *North American Review* for January contains an article by Prof. N. S. Shaler on "The Last Gift of the Century," which merits the thoughtful consideration of every serious man. It is a plea for disarmament, and for the abolition or restriction of war. To effect this he suggests the creation of an international peace tribunal, invested with advisory powers, which are to be used whenever a dispute arises between the nations forming the league which it represents. Professor Shaler is not optimistic enough to believe that the great nations will surrender any of their sovereign prerogatives in this matter, nor does he expect that such a tribunal will be able to avert war in all cases. The most he expects at the outset will be that more time can be gained for discussion, and that a permanent influence in favor of peace will be constantly exerted. The influence of the tribunal will be essentially moral, and as it will seek to settle differences in a manner just and honorable to both disputants, a disregard of its counsel will serve to place that nation apparently in the wrong. If the recourse could once be established, it is probable that its influence would steadily increase, until in the not distant future it might be invested with the functions and powers of a great international court of arbitration. There can be no question as to the need of such a court at this moment. The whole world is full of the sound of military preparations. Great armies are spread over the land, consuming its substance, burdening it with debt, and filling every nation with disorder and discontent. Costly fleets are anchored in every harbor, absorbing the fruits of commerce and consuming the capital and energy of labor and industrial enterprise. More than half of the world's labor and economy is wasted upon these costly engines of destruction—which is an infinite injustice to the toiling millions who are struggling for bare support and for the development of civilization. Of what use is our Christianity and enlightenment, if they can not control our passions and emancipate us from this inheritance of savagery? Of what use are our laws, our commercial intercourse, our refinements, our inventions, our wealth and culture, if they can not free us from the recourse of bloodshed? There is surely no need of such a recourse, if nations will submit to be governed by law as individuals are now governed.

Last week we called attention to the defective service rendered by non-resident and supernumerary sanitary inspectors. The unimpeded propagation of epidemics in this city is prima facie evidence of their neglect and indifference. It is generally possible to check or suppress an epidemic on its first appearance by the strict isolation of the cases and the careful disinfection of the premises where such cases have occurred. This was done to some extent on the appearance of cholera, or what passed for cholera, but otherwise nothing whatever is done. Yellow-fever and small-pox are invariably left to their own devices. Attention is called to a threatened epidemic, it is treated with indifference. When the enemy has gained a firm foothold, however, and the death-rate reaches 20 to 25 a day, then there is a sudden awakening: the newspapers begin to talk about it, and the inspectors suddenly begin to manifest interest and activity. This is invariably the course

followed year after year. Foresight is a quality which Brazilians rarely possess, and they attach no importance whatever to it. It is enough to meet the evil when it comes. However, something may still be done to check the epidemic, providing the authorities will recognize it as part of their duty to abate all nuisances and remove all sources of infection. The tenement houses must be kept clean, unoccupied grounds used for the deposit of garbage and filth must be cleansed, cow-stables in thickly-inhabited localities must be removed, the over-crowding of poor people, especially of foreigners, must be corrected, broken pavements and dirty streets must be improved, the food supply must be carefully inspected, and all nuisances tending to disturb the sick, or propagate infection, should be rigidly suppressed. In this latter respect, it would be decidedly for the well-being of this population were Carnival to be prohibited. The exposures and excesses of that season will be the cause of much additional illness. We know from experience how the death-rate increases after Carnival, and as we already have the fever in every part of the city, it would be good policy, in our opinion, to provide against the evil this year. Then there are the abuses which precede Carnival for a full month, which clearly illustrate how indifferent the sanitary inspectors really are. As everyone knows there is a hospital on the Travessa de St. Francisco, and just across the street are the rooms of one of Rio's hundred musical and carnival societies. We passed there a few evenings since, and the din was something infernal. Huge bass drums, horns, steel bars, trumpets, howling, anything to make a deafening noise. Even were there no hospital near, such a bedlam of noises should not be permitted in any civilized city. In Rua da Passagem, Botafogo, there are of these societies in the neighborhood of two hospitals and an asylum. They are a thousand times worse than the neighboring lunatic asylum. We know that they do seriously disturb the sick and impede their recovery. The residents of such a neighborhood are also unable to sleep, or even to pass quietly through the streets. If the sanitary inspectors were alert, they would note the impropriety of permitting these societies in such neighborhoods, and they would require their removal to other localities. Possibly a section of the lunatic asylum might be devoted to their use. In all these matters, the absence and indifference of the sanitary inspector is to be noted, and in our opinion it is time that he were instructed in regard to the importance and scope of his duties. In times of epidemic he should be inspecting his district by night and day, and he should permit nothing to exist there which will propagate infection or disturb the recovery of the sick. It should be remembered that the protection of life supersedes the pursuit of pleasure.

The meeting of importers at the Exchange on the 24th instant was significant for two reasons: the unreserved denunciation of the commercial association for incapacity and inattention to commercial interests, and a frank exposure of the arbitrary methods employed in the custom-house for extorting money from importers. Of the first we shall have but little to say. For many years the commercial association has failed to represent the commercial body of this city. It has been political, industrial, speculative—anything but commercial. It has ceased altogether to collect and publish commercial statistics, it has gradually withdrawn its active participation in the commercial affairs of the port, and it has lost all interest in commercial legislation. No matter how absurd and burdensome the project may be, the commercial association never interferences to protect merchants from bad legislation. On the other matter, much has already been said, and hundreds of complaints and protests have been lodged against arbitrary classifications and valuations, but to no effect. The government persists in treating all importers as though they were engaged in the work of defrauding the revenue. And now it is proposed even to limit their privilege of protesting against the decisions of the examiners. Practically the custom-house is a law to itself, against which no recourse or protest is to be allowed. All this is clearly unconstitutional, but who will test the matter? If an importer feels that he has been defrauded, or wronged, why should he be denied the right of seeking protection from the courts just the same as were he en-

gaged in some other occupation? Commerce is the principal source of revenue for the state, as well as the principal source of wealth for the country. It is an honorable calling, and it represents as high a degree of intelligence, honesty and patriotism as any other occupation. And yet, it has always been considered as legitimate spoil for the politician and public official. If new taxes are to be levied, it is to commerce that the screw is applied. In addition to the taxes regularly levied, commerce has also been subjected to a multitude of irregular exactions, from which it is quite unable to escape. Among these is the exaction of which the importers are now bitterly complaining, that of imposing fines for incorrect description of merchandise. The abuse has reached such a point that there are many articles the merchant can not describe without incurring a fine. For many years he has complained of the injustice of imposing a fine for increased weights in dry goods. These goods leave the packers in Europe in a perfectly dry condition, and their weights are given accurately. During the voyage out and while in the customs deposits here previous to dispatch, they are sure to absorb a certain amount of moisture, which increases their weight. For this the importer is fined. To escape these fines he has been for some years dispatching such goods in small lots in order to keep the differences within the 50g limit, although this practice involves extra labor and expense. Now it is proposed to deny him such an alternative, and the fine on ignoring the weight or contents has been increased. This leaves him between the devil and the deep sea. If he escapes one, he falls into the embrace of the other. The latitude allowed the examiners, also, in classifying goods is a constant source of abuse. An official who does not know one grade of goods from another, is permitted to arbitrarily classify the goods under dispatch, and to impose fines for wrong classification. No matter if the importer is absolutely correct and the examiner is absolutely wrong, the fine is enforced and everything is done to close every avenue leading to redress. It is becoming impossible to do business with such a body of men. They are neither well informed in regard to the merchandise passing through the custom-house, nor are they just in their decisions. They simply look for pretexts with which to extort fines from the merchants. Their occupation is cowardly, dishonest and unjust, and the country, which is so dependent upon commerce, is encouraging their extortions. In our opinion, the government should appoint a mixed commission of officials and importers to settle all these disputed questions of classification, which commission should meet every day and hear complaints. Every importer should have the right to exhibit his proofs before such a commission, and that too without great expense. And the decision of such a commission should be final. Until this is done, the abuse will go on increasing until the foreign trade of the country will be hopelessly crippled.

## THE NEW YORK LIFE AGAIN.

Unfathomable surely is the true history of the New York Life Insurance Company's connection with the insurance legislation of the past year here in Brazil. It will not stand investigation. It is full of contradictions, of cross purposes, of concealed motives. It is creditable neither to the company, nor to the Brazilian legislator. In the *New York Times* of December 18th last some extracts were made from our comments on this subject of November 12th, and to these was appended the following interview with the president of that company:

John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, having had his attention called to the new insurance law passed in Brazil and the publication in *The Rio News* of November 12 said that the New York Life had notified its representatives that if the law passed it would not consent to do new business in Brazil there after. Such notification was sent. "Notwithstanding the protest of both the American companies," Mr. McCall said, "the law was passed, and, pursuant to the notification then given, the New York Life will cease to contract new business in Brazil after the close of this year. It will, of course, maintain its agency there for the collection of old premiums and the payment of claims against it, but it will not issue new policies."

We had hoped never to refer to this mysterious intrigue again. The interests of two important American companies have been sacrificed by it, the credit of the Brazilian Congress has been smirched, and the safety of life insurance in Brazil has been undermined. President McCall says that his

representatives were notified that if the law passed the New York Life would do no more new business, and yet the columns of the local press are full of denials that he had ever given such notification, and of promises not to withdraw in case the bill under discussion should become law. Here, for instance, is a sample of the statements made, a telegram from Mr. Sanchez on July 3rd and published over the names of Messrs. Darlot and Hasselman:

You are authorized to publish that *New York Life* will not withdraw from Brazil if laws at present before the chambers pass and that it is entirely false that my interests and those of the New York are opposed.

From this it will be seen that the notification was not attended to, and as the same representatives are still in charge of the company's business here it is clear that they have never been punished for their refusal to obey orders.

Mr. McCall also says: "pursuant to the notification then given, the New York Life will cease to contract new business in Brazil," etc. When given? No such notice was ever given until November 5th, and then the reason given, over Mr. Sanchez's signature, was that a tax of 5 per cent. on the premiums paid in, had been grafted on the bill in second reading, and had become part of the law. And to further excuse his withdrawal, he explained how delicate a process it is to organize the tables of premiums, when even the babies know that a 5 per cent. tax can be added without any such reorganization! When the amendment was offered, Mr. Sanchez made no protest; he smothered all his fears and repressed his desperate intentions until the bill had been safely towed into port with the President's signature attached, and then he waited a few days more so that he might not seem precipitate, and then on November 5th—the last day allowed for a declaration of intention—he sorrowfully notified the public that the New York Life would accept no more new business!

And then, a few days later, Messrs. Sanchez, Darlot, Hasselman and other representatives of the retiring company, announced to the public that they had organized a national company, to be known as the "Sud-America," whose risks could be re-insured in foreign companies and whose surplus could be exported for investment! The foreign companies, it should be remembered, were not permitted to send the surplus of their Brazilian insurances out of Brazil, while Mr. Sanchez's new company, organized under the patronage of the New York Life and by its representatives, is permitted to do so! If there is no treachery and intrigue in this, then our reasoning is sorely at fault.

Mr. McCall also says: "Notwithstanding the protests of both the American companies, the law was passed." When and where did the New York Life ever protest against the project under discussion? We remember its promises to accept the law, its defence of the project, and its fulsome praises of the intelligence and patriotism of Congress. And we even remember a memorial presented to Congress and published in the press, signed by over three hundred New York policy-holders at the solicitation of that company's representatives, favoring the projected legislation! Surely this is not the way to protest! The Equitable did protest, and it used all its influence and every available argument to defeat the bill. And then when the bill became law the Equitable withdrew honorably from the country, and leaves no pinchbeck national company behind it to occupy a field from which it had expelled a competitor through so base an intrigue! It is to be feared that Mr. McCall knows all this as well as any of us down here, and in all probability he is beginning to realize that

All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little deception.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, Jan. 20.

## THE PORT AND PESTILENCE.

The port of Buenos Aires is a hotbed for the propagation of disease. The most expert authority on epidemics testified to this fact; indeed, it requires little technical or scientific ability to discern so palpable a fact. Buenos Aires is well nigh encircled by a great river of pure sweet water—a river so large that sight cannot compass its distant shore, and if there is anything insalubrious in the port it is because of criminal ignorance or carelessness. We have port works which have cost us many millions and will cost many millions more before they are finished but they are great depots of filth and all manner of uncleanness. It would seem that the remedy for this would be seen and appreciated, especially after it was pointed

out by Mr. Wheeler in his projects for lateral wings for the diversion and concentration of the river currents. If the north basin were opened and from its gateway an ever widening series of lateral wings or breakwaters were constructed the current of the Parana could be directed into the north basin and thence onward through the series of docks and we should secure the thorough purification of the docks and moreover the channels leading to and from the docks would largely be kept clean; at all events, the greater part would, and the surface to look after it would be made smaller. It is not quickly to be done if an epidemic of serious proportions should break out, and it is to be feared that nothing less than this will secure the requisite action. The fact remains, however, every day and night the same, that the port is a source of danger and a constant menace to public health. Is this all we are to have from our 30,000,000 to 40 million dollars?

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The population of Santa Catharina in 1890 was 260,000.

—The British gunboat *Basilisk*, from London, arrived at Pernambuco on the 20th inst.

—Countless notes of 100,000 and 200,000 have made their appearance at Ribeiro Peto.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 23rd inst. states that there is a case of yellow fever at Jaboticabal. There were 166 deaths in Araquara, São Paulo, in December, of which 76 were from yellow fever.

—Eudécio Cintra, 18 years of age, son of the late Barão de Jaguara, committed suicide by shooting himself in S. Paulo on the 25th inst.

—It is said that Campos Salles will make a clean sweep in the government of the state of São Paulo when he succeeds to the governorship.

—Eugênio Fialho, the merchant, accused of instigating the attack on the printing office of the *Trinidade do Povo* at Santos Commercial, has been indicted.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 22nd inst. states that the yellow fever, since its first appearance at Araquara, has caused 423 deaths at that place.

—A telegram of the 25th inst. from Recemzele states that the opposition candidate for justice of the peace has carried the election by a majority of 57.

—Having discovered what he considers a mistake in the budget voted by his legislature, Col. Valladão has issued a decree making the necessary correction.

—It is said Col. Moreira Cesar is to have a command in São Paulo. He will probably be of great assistance to Campos Salles and Glycerio in managing that state.

—Gen. Campos Salles' enemies are circulating the report that, when he is elected governor of S. Paulo, he is going to make Moreira Cesar his chief of police.

—A new monarchist organ will soon appear in São Paulo under the title "*Regeneração*." It appears that a faction has already appeared among the monarchists in that state.

—It is stated that the S. Paulo physicians have decided to have monthly banquets. If half of what we hear of S. Paulo physicians is true, they are certainly able to afford it.

—The municipal chamber of S. João d'El-Rey has protested against the resolution voted by the chamber of Ouro Preto congratulating the signers of the monarchist manifesto.

—The *Chô de l'île* of the purchase of a Steadfastness villa for 70,000. The seller was Esmeraldo Kie and the purchaser Antonio Pereira da Silva, both of the city of Rio.

—In Amazonas the combined opposition presents Barão de Lameira as candidate for the office of governor and Dr. José Tavares da Cunha Mello Solimões for that of lieutenant-governor.

—The *Platô*, of S. Paulo, accuses the sub-delegate of Consolato of having caused the ferule to be applied to two prisoners, both minors, whose hands, it says, are in a wretched state.

—The municipal chamber of Rosario, Sergipe, has protested against the usurpation of its rights by a so-called chamber chosen at a force called an election by the illegal order of Col. Valladão.

—Senator Campos Salles appears to be a quasi-parliamentarist. He says in his manifesto that he considers it necessary that the majority of the legislature should share the political views of the executive.

—Up to the 21st inst. the *Município* of São Paulo had received 8,000 for the Cuban revolutionists. If it is to any good, it should be forwarded at once. The Cubans want it to buy rifles and cartridges.

—Barão de Marajó has published an article in the *Provincia de Pará* requesting the French consul to contradict the articles published in French and American papers attributing criminal and barbarous acts to Veiga Cabral.

—On the 23rd inst. in S. Paulo there was a fight between Dr. Adolpho de Araújo, who belongs to the editorial staff of the *Comercio de S. Paulo*, and a person who is described in the telegram as being a "representative of federal justice."

—As usual, official indications were wrong. There is fever at Limeira, São Paulo, and the sanitary inspector has temporarily closed the schools as a measure of precaution. It is reported from a neighboring town that the fever had caused many deaths.

—The *Provincia de Pará* published on the 25th inst. a letter from Luiz Brison and other French residents of Connyany complaining that the Cayenne government had established a quarantine of 22 days for Brazilian vessels arriving at any point of the disputed territory.

—One of the mechanical traction carriages, of which so much is now said in the European press, made its appearance on the 22nd inst. in the streets of Petropolis. This carriage, which we believe is the first that has been introduced into Brazil, has a petroleum engine.

—A police called *Polícia* has been produced in S. Paulo. It ought to be a great success there and Rio Grande, where the idea of pacification has achieved so singular a development. If it could have a "knife and steel" accompaniment, the drama of the comedy would be better illustrated.

—There was a death at Ampara, São Paulo, from yellow fever on the 20th, the victim having taken the infection at Araquara. The authorities took prompt measures to prevent a spread of infection, and apparently with success.

—From 1887 to 25th November last (why not have made it 31st December?) the state of Santa Catharina received 22,268 immigrants, as follows: 1,040 in 1887; 914 in 1888; 1,309 in 1889; 6,737 in 1890; 8,365 in 1891; 1,879 in 1892; 1,242 in 1893; 222 in 1894; and 486 in 1895.

—The seven Pernambuco prisoners who were branded by the police authorities with the letter L have obtained habeas corpus. It is now suggested that the police authorities who branded them should themselves be branded with the letters B. L., initials of Gov. Barbosa Lima, who appointed them.

—A telegram of the 21st inst. from Ceará says that on the beach of Iguaçu, in that state, there was stranded a jangala with a convict who had escaped from the island of Fernando do Noronha. He had been nine days at sea and during this time his companions who had escaped with him had died of hunger, thirst and fatigue.

—A telegram from Piauí says that there have arrived in that state 330 immigrants from the north of Italy, bringing with them cows and a quantity of seeds. The governor and people of Piauí are said to be much pleased with the appearance of these immigrants, who, we believe, are the first Italians that have emigrated directly to that state.

—A telegram of the 22nd inst. from Bahia says that, unless Senator Ray Barbosa changes his present attitude, the leaders of the Partido Republicano Federal in that state will not oppose his re-election to the senate. Although these leaders for motives of political expediency are now working with Congressman Glycerio, they probably at heart agree with Ray and are unwilling to break with him as long as he refrains from making war on them.

—The *Reporter* of São Paulo, in discussing the tenders for supplying that city with fresh beef, says that the poor operative can not pay 18,000 a kilo for beef, nor 100,000 a month for house rent. This is quite clear, but under the regime of excessive taxation and extravagance which has been inaugurated, how is it to be averted? São Paulo has become a very expensive city to live in, even more so than Rio de Janeiro, and we know what the tendency is here.

—The *Diário Popular* of São Paulo calls attention to the frequency with which marriages are celebrated in the interior with the religious ceremony only. Of course the children of such marriages are not recognized by law and have no rights of inheritance. It would be wise and politic were the government to legalize all ceremonies, requiring only the civil registry, and making the authorities, rather than the innocent wife and children for infractions of the law.

—The order for the transfer of Col. Moreira Cesar and his battalion (the 7th) from Santa Catharina to São Paulo seems to be creating considerable commotion behind the scenes. It is asserted that in view of certain representations, the headquarters of the 4th military district will be transferred to Minas Gerais and an officer could Col. Moreira Cesar appointed to the command of the district. There seems to be some difficulty in finding quarters for the battalion. It was supposed that a house had been obtained for the purpose at Mogi das Cruzes, but a telegram of the 24th says that the owner of the house finally decided not to rent it.

—There was a religious *Festa* at Itaipá, across the bay, on the 19th which passed off without any disturbance. This so pleased the promoters that they asked José Cortizo to thank the people for their attendance. José had just begun when the hand started out on the national hymn, which so enraged him that he drew a knife and attacked one of the musicians with it. This spoiled the day's record completely. José and his brother Fernando, a boy of 16, with some companions, had the whole crowd against them, and finally left for Nictheroy. On the road at night the darkness fell and a hand was stabbed in the abdomen was left all night on the road, and was finally removed to the S. João Baptista hospital, where he died on the 3rd.

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL

On the 23rd inst. Dr. Julio de Castilhos completed the third year of his present term of office, and, according to his constitution, he will serve two years longer and may be re-elected. If two-thirds of his electors desire it. Before beginning his present term he had already, directly or indirectly, governed the state during the greater part of the time after Nov. 15, 1889. He has, then, virtually governed Rio Grande for nearly six years, evidently against the will of the people of the state, and apparently he may continue to do so as long as he pleases, unless he is prevented by force. With the state and federal troops at his disposal it seems useless to hope for a free election and consequently all that his adversaries can do at present is to point out his abuses, attack him through the press, maintain their cohesion, hide their time and avail themselves of the first favorable opportunity for making another revolution. This state of affairs keeps the whole country in an unsettled situation, and as long as it continues it will be impossible to make any safe calculation in regard to the future. If President Prudente de Moraes were willing to throw himself definitely into the arms of the Rio Grandenses and of their friends and allies throughout the country, he would probably be able, notwithstanding the hostility of a large part of the army, to free himself from the difficulties that surround him. He seems, however, unwilling to do this and is consequently obliged to consume the whole of his skill and energy in his efforts to maintain his position and thus safely reach the end of his term of office, leaving intact to his successor all the difficulties that now beset him.

Knowing this and feeling himself strong in the support of the army and of the league of governors, which Glycerio has succeeded in effecting, Julio de Castilhos evidently thinks that he may do as he pleases and, while publicly professing a desire for peace, secretly instigates

his followers to terrorize his adversaries, whom he doubtless hopes to prevent in this way from accumulating means of resistance.

His friends have recently seen fit to contradict the reports of outrages, which are constantly circulated and which have nearly all been confirmed. It is a well-known fact that the federalists feel no security in Rio Grande, and recently one of their most prominent leaders, Col. Prestes Guimarães, has found it necessary to obtain an escort of 25 federal soldiers under the command of a military officer in order that he may go in safety to Passo Fundo for the purpose of removing his family to Argentina, where he has decided to remain until affairs in Rio Grande shall have improved, or until he and his friends again enter the state with arms in their hands. The federalists who had returned to Iguaçu, where there is said to be a body of armed Castilhistas in a threatening attitude, have also decided that they cannot live in safety at home and have once more emigrated to Argentina and Uruguay.

A telegram of the 24th states that three ex-revolutionists, whose names are given, have been seized, bound and carried to the camp of João Francisco, where with others they have been forced to enlist in his service. The telegram adds that the federalists are preparing to make forcible resistance to such outrages.

The *Republica* of Porto Alegre has received a telegram from Uruguayana stating that there will shortly be forwarded to the editorial documents confirming the reports of Castilhist outrages committed at that place.

On the 24th inst. it was reported at Rio Grande that the *Itaipá* was to be attacked and the vessels and the troops of the garrison were all held in readiness.

It is stated that, as soon as Santos Filho's trial by court martial is concluded, he will receive a commutation of his sentence. For this army 500 horses were bought some days ago.

Col. Francisco Wittecorne is going to Jaguaria to take charge of the garrison at that place.

Dr. Ilomero Hopf and Congressman Pelto Moacyr, editors of the *Republica*, are said to have made a proposal for uniting their followers with those of Antônio de Faria, Demetrio Ribeiro and Barros Cassal.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The Botanical Garden Tramway Co. now owns 25 electric cars valued at 500,000.

—Traffic on several of the branch lines of the Central has been interrupted on account of the rains.

—Parcels whose weight does not exceed 25 kilos may be forwarded by the new direct trains in the Central railway.

—The Central railway is announcing that on and after the first prox. eight of the suburban trains are to be suppressed.

—On the Oeste de Minas railway a train was derailed on the 21st inst. near the station of Barroso and one of the brakemen was wounded.

—The S. Paulo *Reporter* of the 21st notes a complaint against the Central to the effect that a carriage shipped at Rio de Janeiro 23 had not yet been heard of in S. Paulo.

—According to the *Diário de Campinas* the warehouses of the railway stations are crowded with merchandise and for want of room in the warehouses a large quantity has to be stowed on the platforms.

—On the 24th the Oeste de Minas government petitioned the Rio de Janeiro state government for approval of the final surveys of the remaining sections of its branch from Barra Mansa to Anjo das Reis, already under construction.

—There have recently been several derailments on the Minas line of the Central railway. In one of these derailments, which occurred on the 19th inst. near the station of Miguel Barnier, there were four persons killed and many wounded.

—There was a large landslide on the *secca* section of the Petropolis railway on Sunday causing an interruption to traffic during the day. The heavy rains of Friday and Saturday have caused considerable damage to the cuttings and embankments along the line.

—On the Central railway, at Belem, at 4:50 a.m. on Saturday there was a collision between two trains, five cars being derailed, one of the engines was considerably damaged and an oilman wounded. Switchman Alfredo dos Santos, who is considered responsible for the accident, was arrested.

—A preliminary trial of the electric tram line from Largo do Machado to Aguas Fereiras, Laranjeiras, was made on the 24th inst., and resulted most successfully. The electric tram ran over the line in 20 minutes, and afterwards, with an ordinary passenger train in tow in 22 minutes, stopping along the line to receive and discharge passengers.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 25th complains of the continued bad service of the Central. The "rapid" passenger train inaugurated on the 15th inst. is always behind time. On that date it was two hours late. This is a "rapid" service with a vengeance. The director should first direct his attention to an effective service, before trying to increase the speed.

—There is surely something inexplicably wrong with the management of the Central. A merchant of Santos, two hours distant from this city, says it takes from ten to fifteen days for merchandise to reach that station. The removal of produce also is very backward, it being spoiled sometimes lying along the platform waiting for transportation. On the Central the utility of a daily way freight train, calling at all stations, is apparently little appreciated.

—There was another derailment on the Central on the 26th at the station of Espirito Santo (kilo metre 237), where the line crosses the Paralyzium. The postal car was thrown off the track and wrecked, and two passenger cars, actually on the bridge, jumped the rails but were prevented from being thrown into the river by the ironwork at the sides of the bridge. Happily no lives were lost, though the passengers and employees were much frightened. Negligence as to a coupling was the cause of the accident.

—On account of heavy rains part of the track between Pilar and Estrella on the railway from S. Francisco de Petropolis was under water on Saturday and trains could not pass, so that the passengers were obliged to change cars. During the night there were several land slips on the mountainous part of the road, causing the line with earth and stones. Some of these stones were very large and it has been found necessary to use dynamite to remove them. On Sunday the passengers from Rio all returned to this city, except 15, who assembled the mountain on foot to a distance of six kilometers, where they found a train awaiting them. They reached Petropolis at 12:30. Postal communications being interrupted, Dr. Ferreira de Araújo, who resides at Petropolis, sent his letter to the *Gazeta de Notícias* by telegraph.

## LOCAL NOTES

—On Friday the minister of finance closed the month.

—The expense of the police department last month amounted to \$6,491,853.

—It is said that the *Archer* will soon be going outside the *barra* for artillery practice.

—The celebrated *Cassara* has again reappeared, but in a much reduced form and more pacific mood.

—The minister of marine has decided to reorganize into the naval school the cadets who took part in the revolution.

—Col. Ilha Moreira's resignation of the office of sub-director of the arsenal has been accepted by the government.

—On Wednesday the launch *Luz* ran into the huge *Alma* and damaged it so seriously that it had to be discharged.

—Gen. Lima e Silva has been relieved of the office of inspector of the infantry commands belonging to the garrison of this city.

—A trader in the *Rio de Janeiro* predicts that none of the opposition senators whose terms are about to expire, will be reelected in October.

—The *Journal do Brasil* states in its issue of Thursday that it has been informed that in the 15th police district of this city the inspector is the delegate's helper.

—On Tuesday Jorge Elias, a Turk, was assaulted and arrested by policemen for refusing to give them 2,000. On reaching the police station he was set at liberty.

—On Friday the government published a decree for the appointment of deputy federal judges in the eight districts into which the state of Rio Grande do Sul has been divided.

—At No. 168, Rua do Catete a woman and three small children were severely burned on the 17th inst. by an explosion of gunpowder. One of the children has since died.

—The ration money for the students at the military school for the current half year has been fixed at 18810 a day. The cavalrymen connected with the school will receive 28210.

—Eduardo de Oliveira Maia, foreman of the type-setters of the *Journal do Commercio*, who had worked in the printing office of that paper for 32 years, died in this city on Sunday.

—On Wednesday, at 9 o'clock p.m., it was discovered that the room for melting nickel at the mint was on fire. As the fire had made little progress, it was easily extinguished.

—The publisher of the *Journal do Brasil*, who had been cited by the section of solicitor of the republic to present on Wednesday the manuscript of the article *Os Reis*, failed to make his appearance on that day.

—On Thursday a clerk of A. C. Azevedo & Co. at No. 130, Rua do Rio Branco went out to collect for that firm accounts to the amount of 16,538,000. As he failed to return, the firm lodged a complaint at the police office.

—The *Journal* anticipates that we shall soon have jacked beef at 600 reis the kilo. If the poor people find the price too high, we must try will have the discretion to demand explanations from Deputes Serzedillo and Carvalho.

—We have been favored with copious rains during the past week, which have greatly reduced the temperature and diminished the mortality from fever. Since Friday night it has rained almost incessantly and for the last two days heavily.

—We regret to announce the death from yellow fever of Sir Carlos Galvantes, editor and proprietor of the *Revista Industrial*, whose publication was initiated only a short time since. The deceased had resided in Brazil for some time, but chiefly in Minas and São Paulo.

—It is said that the municipal director of public instruction intends to create some industrial schools in the city at which will be taught printing, carpentering and bookbinding for boys and sewing for girls. Who will teach the girls printing and bookbinding also?

—The American bark *Terra Tigan* (2), which entered this port on Sunday, brought the captain and 14 sailors of the English bark *Pechon*, which, having sailed on the 31st ult. from Mossoró for this port, went down on the 21st inst. in latitude 19° 11' south and longitude 30° 55' west.

—On the 20th inst. police detective Antonio de Oliveira Bastos, assisted by a person named Antonio dos Santos, arrested Luiz Casimiro de Brito, whom they released on his promise to pay them 50,000. This fact having reached the ears of the delegate of the 15th district, Santos was arrested and Bastos ordered to report to the chief of police.

—The daily burial reports of the past week show a considerable decline in yellow fever, owing to the rains and lower temperature. For the week since our last report the burials have numbered 113, against 137 during the preceding week. The total number of deaths from the 1st to the 26th inst. inclusive, was 425, giving an average of little over 16 a day.

—We are informed that two of the societies to which we refer in our editorial of this issue on sanitary abuses, have been prohibited by the chief of police from making carnal preparations, owing to the disturbance created. The neighbors, however, who are fond of the senseless noise, are signing a petition that they are not at all intimidated by it. None of them apparently think of the sick.



—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 24th notes four accidents caused by wagons in the public streets of this city.

—It is said that when Ferrel e Vianna was asked to sign the monarchist manifesto by João Afonso, Ottoni Preto and others, he replied: "I am remaining outside so as not to pay for *honorários*, when you are arrested."

—The news from Chile the past week have been very favorable. The Chileans have won victories and suffered defeat in the war between Maipo and Campos has resigned, and is to be succeeded by General Weyler.

—We regret to say that nothing has yet been done to the public prosecution who permitted eight counterfeits to escape, but by simply failing to make out a formal accusation against them. Is such an official deserving public confidence?

—On Thursday evening an old idiotic horse, which has been abandoned by its owner, made its appearance on Lago de S. Francisco de Paula, causing quite a sensation among the bystanders, some of whom had known him in his palmy days.

—It is stated that the director of the mint causes two of his employees to be kept by detectives. At the request of these employees Dr. Cavalcanti Mello, editor of the *Revista da Manhã*, is endeavoring to learn from the police the cause of this measure.

—D. Marianna Vicente da Silva, residing at No. 44, Rua Miguel de Frias, was robbed on Wednesday of 100\$00 by a man who claimed to be taking a subscription on a portrait of President Prudente de Moraes and who pretended to have been a friend of her deceased husband.

—The editors of our esteemed contemporary the *Apotele* unintentionally caused quite a sensation in a little country town the other day. They telegraphed to a friend in regard to a religious festival: "Notably new resolution." The message was read: "Notably new resolution."

—On Friday Althino Pinto Guedes, owner of the drug store at No. 298, Rua do Senador Ezequiel, was arrested on the charge of kicking his father, who is 72 years old. He was set at liberty on the same day. Perhaps the authorities believe in kicking and imprisoning old people.

—Last year the Instituto Vaccinico Municipal vaccinated 29,141 persons, distributed 74,594 tubes of vaccine matter, inoculated 420 calves and made 3,216 domiciliary visits. And yet, notwithstanding all this and the hot weather besides, there still occur many deaths from small-pox in this city.

—The *Journal do Brasil* says that the postman at the station of Riachuelo is not only lazy, but also near-sighted. On Saturday (18th inst.) there was posted in this city a letter addressed to Rua Silva Rego No. 8; the postman kept it till the following Thursday and then delivered it at No. 6.

—It is stated that Senator Ray Barbosa is going to bring suits before the courts for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the restricted amnesty law and the validity of the act of the government which retires judges of whose services the state governments have not availed themselves.

—The Italians are endowed with some beautiful traits of character, surely! A few days ago they were promoting and eulogizing Lieut. Col. Galliano for holding Mukelle, and now they are equally enthusiastic over his abandoning the place. Whether the sun shines, or the rains fall, it is all the same to them.

—Congressman Glycerio de Sales having said, as reported by Congressman Salgado, that he has no doubt of the dishonesty of the governor of Amazonas, Congressman Salgado, however, reiterates the statement and adds that those who are publicly and privately acquainted with him know that he always tells the truth.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* has been publishing a series of articles on the importance of strengthening the navy. The *Gazeta* is doubtless right; but, as its editor cannot fail to know, this costs money. And, if the army absorbs all the available money of the country, the latter must be content with this luxury and consent to do without a navy.

—Although water is frequently wanting in various districts of the city, nothing effective is done to reduce the enormous waste of the precious fluid. The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 24th calls attention to the circumstance that a break in the water pipe in Rua Figueira de Mello has not been attended to for three months, the water running to waste all that time.

—The *Paz* having stated some days ago that Dr. Paula Freitas, one of the victims of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and Col. Moreira Cesar, is still alive, other papers of this city immediately contradicted the statement and asserted that it had been proved at the author's office of the war department that Dr. Paula Freitas was murdered on April 25, 1894.

—According to a Berlin journal, *Das Echo*, Prince D. Pedro of Coburg who was removed to an asylum three years ago, is no longer suffering from the mania of persecution, but is in that of exalted position. He imagines that he is in Brazil, and that he succeeded in power on his grandfather's death. The unhappy youth is only 30 years of age, and his insanity is considered incurable.

—According to a Caracas telegram of the 23rd an English missionary named Salisbury had been shot by order of President Crespo. The officer had been captured in the disputed district. The report may be doubted, but should it be true Venezuela will soon know what it is to have a British monarchist at the front door. The people of that country have lost all sense of reason, if they ever had any.

—The *Journal do Commercio*, which had opened a subscription on the 1st inst. for the family of Col. Francisco Colorado Leoni, who had served in General Antonio Salgado's army and who died in the city of yellow fever, closed the subscription on the 22d at having received the sum of 1,140\$000, which it delivered on that day to the widow. We understand that for this family a subscription has also been opened by the board of managers of the exhibitors.

—The minister of Interior has decided that yellow-fever patients who reside at a great distance from the S. Sebastião hospital, may be taken in ambulances to the disinfecting station on Praia de D. Manoel and thence forwarded by water to the hospital. He thinks that this will be more commodious for such patients than conveyance for the whole distance in ambulances. The land journey is very dangerous for patients in the second and third stages of the fever.

—Some days ago it was reported that a rupture war imminent between the government of Brazil and those of England and Italy. It was even said that the minister of the latter country had decided to issue a circular to the diplomatic corps, explaining the cause of the rupture, and to go at once on board the *Lombardia*. It was also said that the *Rennanum Constant* was on the way to the island of Trinidad. On Thursday Minister Carlos de Carvalho telegraphed to Europe a contradiction of these reports.

—A wagon ran over a child in the Rua da Saude on the morning of the 21st, breaking both of his legs. The driver ran away at once, leaving his cart to the care of the police. The child died in the hospital two hours after admission. It must be admitted that this species of accident causes more deaths than all others united. When a man runs over a negligent person, a great outcry is raised at once, but hardly a day passes without someone being injured by these lumbering carts, and no one notices it!

—Complaints are again made of the drainage of the large school maintained by the sisters of charity on Praia de Botafogo, which drainage is said to empty into the bay and not into the sewers. At low tide the stench is something miserable. It is inexplicable that an exception of this character should be made, and that the neighborhood of this establishment should submit to it. The sisters in their zeal to save souls, should not forget that it is quite as important to protect our bodies. Sanitation should not be altogether overshadowed by salvation.

—On the 25th the *Diário Oficial* published the following official statement:—"Through the proposal of the Italian legation, a protocol was signed on December 31st accepting arbitration in principle as a means of settling all the Italian reclamations and fixing the choice of arbitrator. There is now under consideration the regulation of the process to be followed and the liquidation without intervention of an arbitrator, of some of the reclamations, as had been suggested by the Brazilian government. There is no foundation, therefore, for the notice that any modification in the relations between Brazil and Italy is imminent."

—On the 24th the criminal court issued a writ of *habeas corpus* and ordered the release of Antonio José de Araújo, accused of imprisoning an old woman in order to control her money. It is ridiculous the protection given by the law to these miserable speculators. Araújo obtains possession of this poor old woman, locks her up, drugs her with liquor, spreads the report that she was addicted to drunkenness, and makes use of her for fortune. And the law is so tender of his liberty and feelings that his imprisonment is considered illegal! If the criminals were only punished here in Brazil, the reputation of the country would be much improved.

—Some time ago the municipal council of this city voted a resolution to ask the prefect for information on some municipal question. On Thursday it received an answer from the prefect stating that he had neither time, nor employees at his disposal to furnish information to the council. The latter unanimously decided to return the letter to the prefect. We feel sure the prefect tells the truth. Our representative waited over four hours to speak with him the other day, and was then told that he had hurried out of the back door. He had no time for the front door. All his time is taken by political friends, and he can not attend to municipal affairs.

—The great success of Paule Kneipp in treating certain diseases in Germany, by means of baths, diet, exercise and dress, has caused the creation of no less than three Kneipp establishments here in Brazil. It may be said, however, that not one of them will possess the requirements necessary for success. Good, wholesome food, properly cooked, is a prime requisite; where is it to be obtained? Out-door exercise is another invaluable aid; how is one to get it under the broiling sun of the tropics? Clean baths with careful and attentive attendants to administer them, are also required; can these be guaranteed? We have in mind a well-known hydropathic establishment in this city not long ago, where the bath-rooms were dark, small, badly furnished and extremely dirty. Everything about the place was dirty. If the Kneipp cures are to be similarly managed, then it will be well to suspend them at once.

#### DEATH.

ROBERTSON.—At São Christóvão, on the 22nd instant, IVY MAUD, aged 10 months, daughter of Henry Robertson, late of S. Paulo.

#### BIRTH.

On 17th January, at Bahia, the wife of John Daniel, of a daughter.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*Fogo Guarnetio Veloz*: a new system of apparatus for producing wood gas for lighting, heating and motive power; invented by Miguel Velez. A description of a new process of producing gas, which it is claimed is both economical and easy.

*Almanach da Educadora*: 1st year, issued by the Educadora life insurance company. In addition to the usual calendar and insurance matter appropriate in such a publication, the almanac contains some choice selections of prose and poetry interesting to the general reader. A larger edition and greater selection is promised for next year.

## COFFEE NOTES

—Messrs. G. Durring & Zoon estimate the coffee crop of the world for 1896-97 at 12,280,000 bags against 10,225,000 for the year 1895-96. According to their estimate the increase in the Brazilian crop is 2,600,000 bags and the decrease in the aggregate crop of other countries 545,000 bags.

—Brazilian coffee growers, who have lately been threatened with a powerful rival in Mexico, will be glad to learn that Mr. J. L. Pernet, of Orizaba, a well-known authority on coffee, estimates Mexico's crop this year at 300,000 centials, or fully 50,000 centials less than last year. The shortage is said to be due to the severity of last winter, to the lateness of the rainy season, and to the over-crowding of trees. It is still asserted, however, that, with a little more experience, coffee planters in Mexico will become serious competitors with Brazil. —*Financial News*.

## BUSINESS NOTES

—It is said that the industrial exposition will be closed February 15th.

—The municipal chamber of Niteroi has received two proposals for cleaning the street, one for 48,000\$ per annum and the other for 50,000\$.

—In view of the defective service rendered by the telephone company of this city, would it not be well to cancel the monopoly and permit a new and better service?

—The appearance of two more monarchist papers is announced, one in this city, to be called the *Monarchista*, and the other in S. Paulo, to be called the *Regenerador*.

—At the office of the notary-public in the town of Santa Theresa, state of Rio de Janeiro, there were signed last year 75 deeds referring to transactions amounting to 1,683,714\$020.

—Messrs. Herm Stolz & Co. have been advised that the Italian bark, *Santa Rosa* which cleared at Hamburg in November last for Rio de Janeiro with a general cargo, had been burned at sea.

—The new reservoir, on which work was begun at S. Paulo a little over a month ago, will be divided into three compartments. It will hold 18,000,000 litres of water and its cost is estimated at 800,000\$.

—On the 22nd Alderman Julio Carmo presented a project to the municipal council authorizing an abatement of 30 per cent. in the predial tax on houses of operatives built by the factories established in this city.

—The service of receiving imports was inaugurated at the São Paulo custom-house on the 22nd inst. The first remittance consisted of 108 packages of furniture, etc., which were landed at Santos the preceding day.

—Two official assessors went from S. Paulo to Santos on the 25th to determine the valuation to be placed on the material employed in the drainage service of that city, which the state government has decided to take over.

—The *Comercio de Pernambuco* says that in lighters at the port of Pernambuco there are 5,000 tons of merchandise, valued at 3,000,000\$, awaiting discharge, which has been long delayed through the dilatoriness of custom-house officials.

—A cable telephone line was laid yesterday between the offices of Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co. Ltd. of this city and the da Conceição, on the further side of the bay, where their coal deposits are located. This will be of immense convenience to them.

—The minister of industry has approved the contract made by the director of the Central Railway with C. Pereira da Cunha, J. R. Gomes Guimarães and Afonso Costa for restaurant cars on that railway. The contractors pay 100 reis per kilometre and 5%/. The contract is for 20 years.

—At a meeting of importers on the 24th the directors of the commercial association were denounced for incapacity and negligence of their duties. They no longer represent the commercial element of this city, and if the association can not be reorganized, the merchants threaten to organize another.

—The telephone company has made application for a judicial inquiry as to the damage done to its posts in Lavagreira by the tramway company. As the telephone company renders no effective service even when its posts are undisturbed, it would be absurd to assess damages on such an application.

—The laying of the Amazon cable is going on rapidly, the landing at Gurupá being effected on the 26th inst. This makes 477 kilometres of cable laid above Pará. It is expected that the work will now proceed more rapidly, as the *Aradur* was somewhat impeded in the narrow Bras channel. On the main river the steamer will be able to lay the cable much more rapidly.

—It would seem that the question of street alignment initiated by Barato Ribeiro is still unsettled, to the great injury of property-holders. Without doubt many streets should be widened, but should all the expense fall on a part of those interested? If the land is to be taken on one side only, why should not the property-owners on the opposite side pay their due share on account of the improvements?

—The horseless carriage has scored its first triumph. The contractor of public works at Colombo has just been authorized by the government of Brazil to purchase several Daimler motor carriages for the purpose of carrying the mails from the general postoffice to the railway station at Colombo. The daily distance to be covered by the new mail carriages is about twenty miles, and it is stated that a saving for the service will be effected of sixty per cent. as compared with horses. —*Exchange*.

—Col. Valladao has proposed to the agents of Messrs. Lamport & Holt that one of their steamers shall touch at Ancaez every 15 days.

—In the protocol signed on the 10th inst. for a commercial treaty between Brazil and Chile it is agreed that the governments of both countries shall grant subsidies and other favors to one or more national steam navigation companies. It is also expressly agreed that, since the object of the treaty is to promote closer commercial and political relations between South American countries, the Argentine republic shall be permitted to take part in the agreement. Chilean flour and other breadstuffs, potatoes and other tubers, common or table wines, fruits, vegetables, nuts and hay may be imported into Brazil free from duty and Brazilian coffee, unrefined sugar, herva mate and unmanufactured tobacco may be imported free from duty into Chile. Chile binds itself not to impose a lower duty than that of Brazil on foreign wines. The expense of handling merchandise and storage will not be included in the exemption from duty. The treaty will go into operation as soon as the first time of steamers begins work and will continue in force for five years from that date.

—With reference to the complaints, made in our column by several correspondents, of the absence of information regarding the Leopoldina railway, we have made inquiries of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., who inform us that the receipts have been reduced owing to the disturbed state of the country and the dread of cholera, those of the first six months of this year being 7,857,000 milreis, against 8,295,000 milreis in 1894, while in July and August the decrease was as much as 1,300,000 milreis. The interest on all Leopoldina bonds has been paid up to October, and both the December coupons are in arrears they will be paid before long. Messrs. Morton-Rose are devoting themselves actively to the interests of the English bondholders, and are endeavoring to secure the appointment of two strong English representatives on the board in Brazil, so as to effectively watch and protect these interests. —*Financial News*, Dec. 30. The "cholera" and "disturbed state of the country" excuses will cause a smile down here. Waste and incapacity will come much nearer the truth.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—The municipal government has decreed an extraordinary credit of 361,553\$300 to meet a deficit in the city debt.

—The receipts of the Santos postoffice amounted last year to 335,048\$852 and the disbursements to 136,526\$730.

—In Argentina the coinage of nickel for fractional currency is to be begun at once. It will be a great improvement on the ragged, dirty currency now in circulation.

—The minister of finance has already opened fire on his subordinates in regard to their inattention for his annual report. The delays at many offices throughout the country invariably defeats every effort to give exact information.

—The Central railway is refusing to receive "bonus" titles in payment of freight. As the custom-house and other public departments receive them, it would be interesting to know on what grounds the railway refuses to do the same.

—It appears that the Limeira collector who disappeared a few days ago leaving a detachment of 6,000\$, was secured by a cash deposit of 7,000\$, and not by a bimsmian. When he referred to his *fiapio*, therefore, it was to this deposit, and not to a bondsmen.

—The minister of finance has advised the treasury agency in London that it should authorize no payment without the respective credit or order from the minister of finance, while no expense can be realized without previous registry by the *tribunal das contas* (auditor's department).

—The municipal government of Pernambuco, according to the *Comercio* of that city, taxes to horse-power engines 50\$000 each and large engines 100\$000. Sawmills are taxed 1,000\$, and soap factories 800\$000. Mechanics pay a tax of 60% on the rent of their shops. Pernambuco seems to be the most heavily taxed place in Brazil, which is undoubtedly saying a great deal.

—A telegram of the 21st inst. from Bahia stated that holders of gold bonds of the general government had not received interest for the half year ended on Dec. 31. This telegram has brought forth the explanation that a box containing 22,129\$ shipped by the treasury on Dec. 28 to Bahia has failed, probably through some mistake, to reach its destination. A box containing 23,000\$ shipped at the same time to Bahia was duly delivered. The missing box has since been discovered. It had been transferred to another steamer, but the delay in sending it on is not explained.

—At a meeting of merchants held on Friday at the Exchange a committee was appointed to confer with the minister of finance in regard to the collection of duties at the custom-house. This committee is composed of Messrs. Augusto Wegelin, Carlos Raymundo, o-é da Cruz Senna, Carlos Paeto and Oscar Dannecker. In a document which was read on this occasion it was stated that heretofore merchants, in order to avoid fines which the custom-house officials arbitrarily impose when merchandise is not classified in conformity with their whims, have declared themselves unacquainted with the quality of said merchandise, thus voluntarily subjecting themselves to a small fine in order to avoid a greater one. Now, however, that the fine for want of knowledge of the class of merchandise entered the custom-house for payment of duties has been largely increased, there seems no way to avoid heavy loss from official extortion. The document says that if the larger importing houses should classify their merchandise properly, they would have to pay fines amounting to several hundreds of contos per annum.



THE RIO NEWS.

.....	Pensacola	..
.....	Leith	..
<i>Pygmaea</i> .....	Pensacola	..
<i>Pygmaea</i> .....	Opote	..

## MARKET REPORT

*Rio de Janeiro, 27th January, 1896*

### Exports.

**Coffee.**—The importers have shown a good deal of nervousness during the week, and have finally submitted to a sharp decline in prices, which brought exporters into the market, and the receipts declared for the week amounted to 47,000 bags, against the receipts of about 48,000 bags. The constant decline in foreign origin marks and the statistical position of the bean are certainly in favour of Rio exporters, but even with the dealers' decision to unload the factors are fighting a decline, here and there, and are not apparently willing to understand that a sharp decline in the Rio and Santos receipts at present may easily be offset by the withdrawal of exports from some countries. For the consuming centers are supplied for some considerable time. At the same time there is a latent demand here, which appears whenever sellers modify their views, and its recurrence has some effect on the factors and dealers, the former of whom are still confident of the reduction in receipts.

The market opened on the 21st with No. 7 quoted at 20¢00—20½¢00 and with some demand, but was flat on the following day, and on the 23rd brokers quoted 19¢800—20¢000. On the 24th some 20,000 bags changed hands, on the basis of 19¢500—19¢800, and on Saturday 19¢500—19¢600 were the closing quotations. To-day there has been little demand, and brokers quote at 19¢800—19¢500, resulting in decline of 2¢00 per arroba during the week.

Santos has been quiet, but without any change in quotations, and with a reduction in receipts. The sales reported for the week were 30,000 bags, good average steadily quoted at 150c0 per 10 kilos, against receipts of 37,000 bags and shipments of 13,000 bags for the United States and 34,000 bags for Europe. The stock on Saturday evening was estimated to be 398,000 bags, and the market closed quiet.

The shipments since our last report have been :

34,634	bags for the United States
12,677	" " Europe
—	" " Cape of Good Hope
652	" " River Plate, etc.
7,679	" " Coastwise
<u>55,642</u>	bags.

The vessels sailed with coffee are :		
	United States	bags.
Jan. 19	New York; Br str <i>Rixarian</i> .....	10,635
21	New Orleans Fr str <i>Coccolles</i> .....	8 000

Enrope :		
an. 18	Antwerp, Ger str <i>Weser</i> .....	3,680
19	Havre Fi str <i>Ville de Rosario</i> .....	2,345
22	Marseilles „ <i>Aquitaine</i> .....	2,758
	Constantinople, do .....	500

Jan. 22	River Plate, Fr str <i>Chât.</i> .....	652
	Coastwise, sundry steamers.....	5,835

Receipts during the past week were 47,684 bags against 35,210 bags for the preceding week and 48,951 bags for the week before. The receipts in transit were 2,000 bags.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

## Imports.

Shakers report the markets still quiet, or even dull, but oil has shown more animation during the week, and dealers purchased rather freely, when both local mills, and importers advanced prices. A steamer cargo of rice has arrived via Santos, and receipts of lard, pork and codfish are fair, but no changes are made in dealers' quotations. There have been no arrivals of pine and the markets are nominally unchanged, with white Swedish deals rather firmer than other qualities. A moderate shipment of kerosene has arrived, without causing any change, and the supply of rosin is also fair. We have received no cement, not Indian corn, and only a small quantity of hay has arrived, but the reports are always the same: no marked change in quotations. Hachings still entirely steady, and the tenderness is variously explained. There goes no doubt that most of the cash receipts of importers are sent to the Customs House, and the collections in the banks or foreign account are probably not large, a hint there has been a moderate movement in coffee, which no doubt has produced about what the daily requirements of the market demand.

Flour—Receipts since our last report have been ;

<i>Prichitts</i> , from <i>Bahinore</i> .....	6,675 lbs.
<i>Rollarden</i> , from <i>New York</i> .....	1,000 "
	<hr/>
	7,675 lbs.

Immediately after our last report the local mill advanced prices, and were followed by importers, the quotations today being about \$4500—\$4720 per bil. higher than a week ago. The advance appeared to have inspired more confidence in the dealers, and the reported withdrawals from warehouse for the week are about 18,000 bbls. Brokers report the market very firm at the following quotations, viz.:

Trieste.....	nominal,
Richmond 1st.....	27 750—28 500
do 2nd.....	nominal,
Baltimore 1st.....	27 750—28 000
do 2nd.....	27 250—27 500
Western and Interior.....	27 250—28 000
River Plate.....	23 500—24 500

Local Mills..... 25 000-27 500  
Stocks in first hands are estimated to be 34,000 bbls. of which 26,000 bbls. American and 8,000 bbls. River Plate, and dealers are supposed to be holding about 19,000 bbls.  
**Lard**—Receipts are 1,050 kegs per Turkish Prince, 825 per *Priscilla*, 600 per *Wordsworth* and 280 kegs per *Edwin* from New York and Baltimore. Brokers continue quotations of 80c-82c for Greenback lard and 81c-82c for

**Codfish**—The *Pygmaean* and *Amazonas* brought 2,710 cases of Norwegian, and we continue retail quotations of \$50—\$55 per tub for Canadian and 44¢00—4¢50 per case of Norwegian fish.

... of the ... ..

## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS

BALTIMORE—Amer. Ing. *Product* 14 tons; K'ags.,  
ds.: supplies to Wilson & Co

MASSACHUSETTS—1st bk *Oriskany*; 772 tons; Molino; 75 lbs sundries to order.

SANFOS—Br bg 85, 139 tons. Re Heen; 5 ds; codish to  
P. S. Nicolson & Co.  
JAN. 26.

DRIFT—Port bk *Nazari Lido*; 144 tons; Silva; 4 ds—  
sundries to make.

—Portlik *Indians*: 601 tons; Vienna, 45 ds; sundries to Macedo Jr. & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS

## DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ROSARIO—Bu bk C. H. Young; 325 tons; Fortin; do

74.V. 23.  
 FREIGHTS—Br lug *Siv Hippert*; 224 tons; Rohn  
 ballast.

MAHLAND—Gen ship *Lili*; 1615 tons; Muller; do.  
 7 A.V. 25.  
 MARHARD—Nor bg *Alma*; 237 tons; Johansen; ballast

—Bh bk *Oil-kim-Son* ; 345 tons ; Kimberham ; do.  
 ROSARIO—Bh bk *Try* ; 547 tons ; Canon , do.  
 Y.A.V. 26.  
 # ELADOS—Nor lug *Amberstid* ; 227 tons ; Gardsøst

FRUITS ANDS—Port lik *P. plectra* : 472 tons, Silva ; do.

ESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

[illegible]

### SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARE

25	Apolices,	58..	958	17	Apolices,	48..	1,290
200	do	..	95-9	23	do	..	1,291
23	do	1895..	962	12	deb Sorocabana		68
7	do	..	963	200	do		67
63	do	regist..	958				

*Banks.*

90	Republica	....	152	63	Republica	25..	66
20	do	..	150	62	Rural	.....	232
15	do	25	68	61	do	....	230
16	do	..	67				



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and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire  
POLMOUTH, Stirlingshire } Scotland

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and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all  
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All information concerning the above can be had on  
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FILTROS**

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On the line of Silvestre, tramway, SANTA TEREZA.  
To be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position  
and most beautiful view upon the far ocean, city and islands,  
being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and  
entirely out of reach of fever or malaria. It is, therefore, a  
most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.  
The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a  
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The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

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No traveller should forget to take with  
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of Nectandra Amara, which might come  
very handy in cases of sudden nausea or  
any other disarrangement of the stomach  
or intestines, so frequent during travels.  
This marvellous remedy is accompanied  
by a prospectus in three languages, viz:  
Portuguese, English and French to facilitate  
its use among natives and foreigners. For  
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thus reducing liability of getting out of  
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derstand and operate it.

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tops, platen, and feed-rolls. Constructed  
of the best material, by the most skilled  
workmen.

**Alignment.**—The type-bars are guided,  
thus ensuring exact and permanent align-  
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**Speed.**—The expertness of the operator is  
absolutely the only limit to its speed.

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direct, and powerful, making it the most  
perfect manifolder and mimeographer on  
the market.

**Repairs.**—Owing to every part being in-  
terchangeable, purchasers can almost in-  
variably make what few repairs may be  
needed themselves, thus saving cost of  
repairer. The machine is therefore ex-  
tremely economical.

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in five seconds time, without touching  
with hands.

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latter being reeled from the spool on  
which it is purchased to the machine  
spool.

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oculists.

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cleaning, and the fact that the work is  
always in sight, it is the greatest time-  
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well as an article of necessity.

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erfully furnished upon application.

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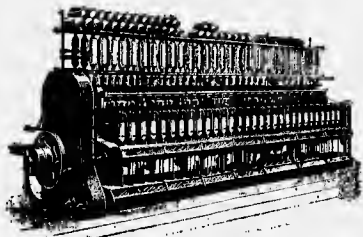
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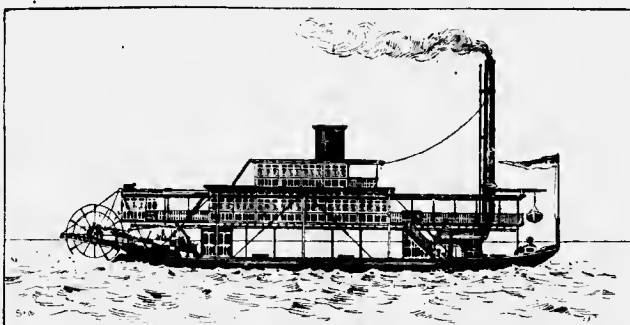
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